

RUSSIANS  
IN DISCORD

Social Revolutionists Refuse  
to Ratify Peace  
Treaty

MAY RESIGN FROM  
PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

A Serious Breach Between  
Them and the Maxi-  
malists

London, March 16.—A conflict between the Maximalists and the social revolutionists of the left members of the council of peoples' commissaries occurred in Moscow on Friday, according to reports received from the Petrograd telegraph agency. The social revolutionists refused to ratify the peace treaty with Germany and said that they were resolved to resign the moment the treaty was ratified by the all-Russian congress of Soviets.

WILSON'S MESSAGE  
WELL RECEIVED

At Opening Session of the Congress of  
Soviets, Which Adopted Resolution  
of Appreciation.

Moscow, Thursday, March 14.—President Wilson's message of sympathy with the Russian people was well received with marked applause when read to night at the opening session of the congress of Soviets. The congress adopted a resolution of appreciation.

150 JAPANESE ARE  
REPORTED MURDERED  
BY MAXIMALISTS

Tokio Newspaper Tells of Slaughter in  
the Capital of Amur Province—  
Another Report Tells of Slay-  
ing of Three.

London, March 16.—Maximalists in Siberia have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagoveshchensk, the capital of Amur province, according to a report printed in a Tokyo paper Friday and forwarded by Reuters. A Tien Tsin dispatch to the Daily-Mail says the Japanese embassy at Peking has been informed that during recent disturbances at Blagoveshchensk three Japanese were killed and seven wounded while defending their property against the Bolsheviks.

## CAUCASUS DEMURS

To Acceptance of the Brest-Litovsk Peace  
Treaty.

Petrograd, March 16.—The Caucasus government has issued a statement in which it refuses to endorse the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, and demands that the Germans leave the Caucasus and withdraw from the Caucasus. The statement declares that the Caucasus government, which has sent its own delegates to Brest-Litovsk to discuss peace.

## GLOOM POSSESSES VIENNA.

Peace with Russia Fails to Dispel Pessi-  
mism—Pan-Germans Condemned.

Amsterdam, March 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Tifid says: "Despite peace with Russia and in contrast with the diplomatic world, the feeling among the people of Vienna continues pessimistic; pan-Germans in forcing events are severely condemned."

After remarking that Austria-Belgium is not regarded in the nature of a pawn, like other occupied territories, the correspondent attributes the German chancellor's increased clearness regarding Belgium to the influence of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and the opinions which have reached the chancellor from Vienna and high ecclesiastical circles. He says he has reason to believe that Germany will soon speak even more clearly.

## G. O. P. BACKS WAR PLANS.

New York Conference Agrees That Gov-  
ernment Must Be Supported.

New York, March 16.—Republican plans in the coming campaign were discussed at a dinner given at the Union League club Wednesday night by Will H. Hays of Indiana, newly elected chairman of the Republican national committee, to the Republican governors, national committeemen and state chairmen of the New England and other eastern states.

It was agreed that the party can take no other attitude than that of solidly supporting the government in the conduct of the war. There is to be no carping criticism, Mr. Hays said.

"Peace by victory and not by compromise of bargaining" was what the chairman declared for. Gov. McCall, in alluding to the fact that a population of about 30,000,000, nearly one-third the entire population of the entire country, was represented at the table, spoke with some pride of the support which these states, under Republican leadership, have been giving the national administration in the support of war measures.

The national chairman, with Secretary James B. Reynolds, left for Washington last night, where he will continue conferences with senators and representatives. Massachusetts was represented at the dinner by Governor McCall and George A. Bacon, chairman, and Benjamin A. Felt, executive secretary of the Republican state committee. Maine sent Governor Carl E. Milliken, Senator Fred Hale, national committeeman, and State Chairman Frank J. Ham. New Hampshire sent Governor Henry W. Hayes and National Committeeman Fred W. Estabrook.

GERMAN PEACE  
OFFER DECLINED?

That peace terms have been offered Great Britain by Germany may possibly be inferred from several significant statements given on Friday. Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, asked if proposals had been received for peace at the expense of Russia, answered that no such proposals are being considered or will be considered.

A little earlier an Amsterdam despatch quoted Field Marshal Von Hindenburg as saying that the entente has shown an unresponsive attitude toward Germany's peace intentions and the great German offensive must, therefore, go on. Later General Von Ludendorff was reported as saying that since the enemy is not inclined to make peace he will have to fight, and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS  
WILL ESCAPE TORRIDITY

Summers in France Are Not So Hot as  
in the United States—Paris Is 500  
Miles Nearer North Pole  
Than Chicago.

Washington, March 16.—American soldiers on the battle front in France will probably escape the American torrid spells of summer and our blizzards of winter, extremes of heat and cold in France being less severe. They may expect, however, periods of sustained cold in the trenches, cold of the moist, penetrating character peculiar to the continental climate of northern Europe, but in general no startling change from weather conditions at home.

An exhaustive study of the subject by Preston C. Day, chief of the climatological division of the weather bureau, shows that winter in northern France is not so severe from the standpoint of low temperatures, but there is a constancy of moderately cold weather which is not usually experienced in the United States. Rather low temperatures sometimes occur there, but such extremity of cold weather as has been experienced this winter in the United States, is unknown. The coldest weather of record in northern France ranges from about zero, Fahrenheit, to 10 degrees below.

Summer in northern France is cool, as compared with most of the United States, the average temperature for July and August, the warmest months, being 63 to 65 degrees, even lower than along our northern border. Moderately hot weather sometimes occurs, but extremely high temperatures, such as occasionally are experienced in much of the United States, are unknown in France. Temperature as high as 100 never has been reported in France, while in the United States 100 to 110 degrees have occurred generally.

With the transition from winter to spring the rapid warming up, familiar to residents in most sections of the United States, is not so noticeable in France; the average temperature for March being only two to four degrees higher than for February. April and May are moderately cool and not unpleasant, the length of the day increases much more rapidly than in most sections of the United States, and there is a correspondingly large increase in the amount of sunshine, while rainfall is comparatively light, although occurring rather frequently.

The summers are pleasant as compared with much of the United States, the day temperatures being mostly moderate, and the nights cool. Occasionally hot weather is experienced, but the heat is not so excessive and the heated periods are usually of short duration.

Fall also is usually pleasant, especially in September and October. The rainfall usually becomes heavier, however.

The battle front in France lies in a latitude north of the United States, Paris is farther north than any point in the United States, being 500 miles nearer the north pole than Chicago. Along the northern coast, the monthly average at Dunkirk, France, and Seattle, Wash., being identical for nearly half the months of the year, and differing only slightly for other months.

Not considering the higher mountains, rainfall in the eastern half of the United States, especially in the south, is much greater than in France. Compared with Paris, the average rainfall at Chicago is one and one-half times as large; at New York, more than twice as large; and at New Orleans, nearly three times as large.

Over the lowlands of northern France snow is fairly frequent and may be expected from November to April, inclusive, although it rarely attains any considerable depth on the ground. At the higher elevations of eastern and southern France, particularly in the mountains bordering on Germany, where the winters are long and cold, snowfall is more frequent and much heavier.

## GERMANS SEIZE AMERICANS.

Party Leaving Finland on Neutral Ship  
Taken Prisoner.

Washington, March 16.—State department advices transmit reports from Stockholm that some Americans who left Finland on a neutral ship after the German occupation were taken prisoners.

The department also learned that twenty-five Americans who left Helsinki for Sweden had been held by the Finnish Red Guard at Bjorneborg on the west coast of Finland, northwest of Helsinki. The information came from Minister Morris of Stockholm, who called that he had learned from American Consul Haynes, one of the party, that passes had been refused them.

All of the allied missions except the British who were on their way from Russia via Helsinki to Sweden, got through, Mr. Morris reported.

## WAS INSTANTLY KILLED.

Occupant of Side Car Attachment of Mo-  
torcycle.

Fall River, Mass., March 16.—William A. Potter, a mess sergeant at Fort Greble, Newport, R. I., was killed in a motorcycle accident here yesterday, and his companion, John A. Fiolarz, a private at the fort, was held on the charge of manslaughter after the police had learned that he was operating a motorcycle without a license.

The two soldiers were driving between this city and New Bedford on their way to Newport, with Potter in the side car, when, according to Fiolarz, a passing automobile struck their front wheel, upsetting the machine. Potter was instantly killed. His companion escaped injury.

GERMANS SEIZE  
SWEDISH SHIPS

Several Trawlers and Large  
Steamer Captured by  
Submarines

PRIZES CARRIED OFF  
TO GERMAN PORTS

They Were Taken Off the  
Northern Extremity  
of Jutland

London, March 16.—A number of large Swedish trawlers and one of the largest Gothenburg steamers have been captured by German submarines off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, and forced to go to Germany, according to reports printed by the Gothenburg Shipping Gazette and forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph company.

HOLD DUTCH SHIPS  
IN AMERICAN PORTS

Not Allowed to Leave Pending the Result  
of British and American Ulti-  
matum to Holland.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—With the exception of two steamers the United States is holding all the Dutch ships now in American ports to prevent escape pending probable requisition on Monday. No bunker licenses will be issued for their sailing until they are taken over either by commandeering or by negotiations.

## CANADIANS CAPTURE GERMANS.

In Raid Southeast of Lens—French Re-  
gain Some Trenches.

London, March 16.—Raids by the allies on a large scale in the past 24 hours have vigorously penetrated the German front.

In the Champagne region west of Mont Chaillet, the French have regained trenches which the Germans had occupied since March 1, according to an official statement issued yesterday at Paris. The French took 42 prisoners and two machine guns.

Berlin admits this defeat in the following terms: "From the afternoon onward a violent fire was directed against our position north and northeast of Prose. Strong French detachments advanced in the evening on a wide front, but succeeded only in obtaining a footing in our foremost trenches west of the Thuis-Nauroy road. Elsewhere they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. On the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was increased artillery firing throughout the day."

Canadian troops in the region of Lens again have attacked enemy trenches with success and taken prisoners. The British official communication issued yesterday, says:

"At dawn this morning Canadian troops raided enemy trenches southeast of Lens and brought back fourteen prisoners. A hostile raid was attempted last night in the neighborhood of Passchendaele by a large party of the enemy, who suffered heavily from our artillery barrage and machine gun fire in their unsuccessful attempt to reach our lines. We secured a few prisoners.

"This morning, under cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts south of the Menin road but was repulsed by rifle fire.

"The hostile artillery was less active on most parts of the front, but it has shown somewhat greater activity in the Lens and Messines sectors and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines canal."

## GERMANY SURPASSES ALLIES

Von Ludendorff Proclaims Superiority in  
Men, Materials and Air Forces.

Amsterdam, March 16.—Germany is now stronger than her enemies in men, material and air forces, and in tanks as well, Gen. Von Ludendorff declared in an interview in the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The general said the enemy was welcome to attack and would find Germany ready, and that if the enemy was not inclined to make peace he would have to fight.

"Our front in the west is now much more favorable for us than it was last year," Gen. Von Ludendorff told the interviewer. "How difficult the situation was must be gauged from the fact that we had to restore calm in the east and defeat Italy in the south, and now we are stronger than the enemy, both as regards men, material, aerial forces, tanks; everything, in fact, of which he boasted is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance."

"If the enemy wishes to attack now let him do so. He will find us ready. If the enemy does not wish to attack, he must have to fight, and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war. With God's aid we will obtain a German peace, not a doubtful peace."

## MEXICANS BURNED ALIVE.

Rebels Under Aguilar Carry on Terrible  
Warfare.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 16.—Fifty-seven government soldiers killed or burned alive after being wounded in the latest exploit of the bandits in this region. An exploring train which preceded a passenger train from this city en route to Mexico City was blown up by rebels under the leadership of Higinio Aguilar near Boca del Monte.

Surrounded by the outlaws, the escort put up a brave fight, but many were killed and wounded. When the fire from the cars slackened, the bandits poured coal oil on the wreckage and burned to death the wounded, shooting down those soldiers who fled from the flames. Aguilar is said to have led this attack after being driven by federal troops from the nearby town of Paso del Macho, where his followers are alleged to have committed the usual excesses upon the defenseless inhabitants during their short occupation of the place.

Aguilar, who for a long time professed allegiance to Felix Diaz, is said to have broken with the former dictator to help some time ago, forcing Diaz to flee.

## FREIGHT RATES INCREASED.

General Raise of 15 Per Cent Has Been  
Granted.

Washington, March 16.—A general increase of about 15 per cent in commodity rates was granted yesterday by the interstate commerce commission to railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, supplementing a similar increase allowed last June in class rates.

The order applies only to articles shipped in large quantities, such as coal, brick, grain, foodstuffs, oil, stone, cement, lumber and other staple products shipped under the "commodity" classification. The new rates will go into effect as soon as railroads file new tariffs.

The action will add about \$58,000,000 to the revenue of the eastern railroads, although it will not actually increase their earnings, since the sum will revert to the government under the system of commutation. Railroads will be paid on the basis of a fixed compensation outlined in the railroad bill, passed by Congress. Since the railroads applied for the increase more than six months ago, before government operation was ordered, and was decided by the commission in the ordinary course of its business, the railroad administration is not directly responsible.

The increase does not affect territory west of the Mississippi nor southern territory, except for shipments originating in the east or destined to that district.

In general, yesterday's order of the commission allows increases averaging 15 per cent in rates not raised by the commission's decision last June 27 in the 15 per cent case, which had been pending for many months. The order then was estimated to increase the roads' freight revenue a little more than five per cent and railroad men last night figured that the latest increases would give eastern roads between seven and 10 per cent more.

In addition to ordering the general increase in commodity rates, the commission took special action in a number of pending cases closely related to the 15 per cent case, and considered in conjunction with it. These are as follows:

Anthracite coal, increased 15 cents a ton maximum.

Brick and related articles, increased 15 per cent from producing centers near Canton, O., to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; rates from other producing districts in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, other parts of Ohio and northern Kentucky to be figured on existing differentials from the Canton basis.

Cement, commodity rates increased by one cent per 100 pounds regardless of distance.

Lumber and forest products, increased by one cent 100 pounds regardless of the distance.

The commission ordered that in raising the whole scheme of commodity rates, existing differentials or relationships between cities or districts be observed.

## FAMOUS BANKER DEAD.

James Stillman Died of Heart Disease in  
New York.

New York, March 16.—James Stillman, chairman of the board of the National City bank, and one of the most famous bankers in the United States, died of heart disease late yesterday at his home in this city. He had been in poor health for several months.

Mr. Stillman was born at Brownsville, Tex., in 1850. He began business in New York in 1871 as a partner in the cotton commission house of Smith, Woodward and Stillman. He was elected president of the National City bank in 1891 and in 1909 he was made chairman of the board. He was a director in many railroads, financial and insurance companies.

Mr. Stillman was deeply interested in France and had given liberally to her war charities. He contributed \$100,000 to the American relief clearing house in 1915 and last year gave \$200,000 for French war orphans. He also subscribed \$20,000 to the fund of widows and French soldiers in the Alps-Maritimes department.

## RETAINS BILLIARD TITLE.

Augie Kieckhefer Still Champion of  
Three-Cushion Game.

Chicago, March 16.—Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago retained his title of world's three-cushion billiard champion last night by defeating Robert Cannefax of St. Louis 34 to 42 in 46 innings. Kieckhefer's total for the three games was 150 against Cannefax's 142.

Kieckhefer led 18 points a long time last night, but Cannefax by a brilliant spurt came within four points of catching him. Last night's block was the most spectacular of the match. Except for one slump by Cannefax, each man played in wonderful form and each repeatedly made seemingly impossible shots.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING FAVORED.

House Passed the Bill and Measure Goes  
Into Conference.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The daylight saving bill, under which the nation's clocks would be turned forward one hour every spring and back again in the fall, was passed by the House. It passed the Senate last June, but as the House added two months to the period involved further action by the Senate will be necessary before the measure goes to the president.

Under the Senate bill the clocks would be changed the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September. The House made it the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October.

## MILLIONS STOLEN.

By Gangs of Thieves from Trucks and  
Piers in New York.

New York, March 16.—Three gangs of thieves have stolen \$3,500,000 worth of merchandise from trucks and piers during the past year, the district attorney asserted yesterday when he asked for high bail for five men suspected of being members of one of the gangs. The quintet were held in \$5,000 bail each.

## IS ALIEN ENEMY.

Prof. F. K. Krueger of Midland College  
Goes into Internment.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—Dr. Frederick Konrad Krueger, former professor of modern languages at Midland college, yesterday was taken by federal authorities to Fort Riley, Kan., for internment. Papers derogatory to the government were found in his possession.

ENEMY PATROL  
WAS DRIVEN OFF

Several Germans Were Hit  
and One Body Was Left  
Hanging on Wire

AMERICAN SNIPERS  
BUSY AT TWO POINTS

Active Artillery Firing Con-  
tinues—Enemy Also  
Drop Gas Shells

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, March 16.—(By Associated Press).—Active artillery firing continues on the American sectors northwest of Toul and east of Lunelville. A considerable number of gas shells have been fired intermittently on the Toul front.

An enemy patrol was discovered this morning in the American wire entanglements northwest of Toul. The Germans were driven off with rifle fire and a number of them were hit. One body was left hanging on the wire.

American snipers have been very busy on both the sectors. At one place last night an American sentry recaptured a German prisoner who had escaped and was trying to get back to his own lines.

## OFFICERS IN CASUALTY LIST.

Whole Number From Pershing Not Given  
Out Because of Checking Delay.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The names of six commissioned officers appear in the casualty list given out yesterday by the war department. Lieut. Richard H. Whitner died of accident; Lieut. Louis W. Ross and Lieut. John W. Apperson were "wounded in action"; Lieut. William P. Bledsoe, Granville M. Burrow and William C. Dabney were slightly wounded.

Although the list forwarded by General Pershing is the longest casualty list yet received, only 62 names were issued by the war department on account of delays in checking.

The 62 given out were divided as follows: Killed in action, 4; died of wounds, 3; died of accident, 2; died of disease, 5; wounded severely, 4; wounded slightly, 42; "wounded," 2. Nearly 50 names were withheld for checking. Among them were several killed, but most were slightly wounded.

## Killed in Action.

Privates William Ellinger, Marshall H. Jarrett, Joseph E. White, Joan B. Postax Molles.

Died of Wounds.

Sergeant Leroy W. Miller; Privates Ted A. Butler, Carl Larsen.

## Died of Accident.

Lieut. Richard H. Whitner, Private Edwin C. Todd.

## Died of Disease.

Corporal Charles M. McCord, meningitis; Privates Ernest Edwards, pneumonia; Edmund G. Holmes, meningitis; Joseph Reinhold Muller, meningitis; Joseph A. Yorkes, pneumonia.

## Wounded Severely.

Sergeant Otto L. Leach, Privates R. C. Camick, William G. Carroll, Bugler Howard G. Parker.

## Wounded.

Lieutenants Lewis W. Ross and John W. Apperson.

## Wounded Slightly.

First Lieut. William P. Bledsoe, Lieut. Granville M. Burrow, Lieut. William C. Dabney, Sergeant Carl Kahn, Corporals Lewis Dagg, Jacob Klein, Frank Phillips, Ebenezer Wener; Privates, Bernice Baldwin, Feleny S. Beeler, John Bern, Perry C. Bradford, Frederick J. Cairns, Noah W. Cox, Joe J. Czapa, Frank J. Danko, Warth O. Davis, Clay E. Dibble, James O. Dillenberger, Clay W. Dukes, Olaf Eversole, Harold E. Gerhart, Archie Fahlgren, Philip Goldstein, Henry Kessler, Mike Kalchek, Benjamin F. Mercer, Max Myers, Dominick P. Nogri, Hjalmar G. Nelson, James J. O'Shaughnessy, Angelo Pagotto, Joseph F. Petrovich, Joseph Richter, Theodore Ross, Frank Rozek, Henry F. Schwabach, Alvin Smiley, Percy W. Turner, Harry F. Weidman, Clare West, Emery E. Wilcox.

## AGAIN ATTACKED HOOVER.

Sen. Reed Complains About His Assis-  
tant's Salary.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, made another attack on Food Administrator Hoover and the food and fuel administration generally in the Senate yesterday, during debate on an amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill requiring clerks in the department of agriculture to work eight hours a day, instead of seven, as at present. The amendment was adopted 29 to 28, but is to be effective only during the war.

Senator Reed said that while giving his attention to legislation requiring clerks who have grown old in the service to give more of their time to the government, Congress is overlooking the "unnecessarily high" salaries paid in the food and fuel administrations. He assailed particularly the pay of the vice-presidents and assistants of the grain corporation, a subsidiary of the food administration, which he said range from \$2,400 to \$6,000 a year.

"Now let us go to the payroll of the national headquarters," said the Missouri senator, reading from a list of employees. "Ben S. Allen, \$4,800. Now who is Ben S. Allen? He undoubtedly is a very nice gentleman. He was a representative of the Associated Press at London, Eng. He became the private secretary of Mr. Hoover and accompanied Mr. Hoover to the United States, and is now drawing \$4,800 a year. I do not know what his duties are—whether he is still representing the Associated Press or whether he is assistant to the vice-president, or whether he is just Mr. Hoover's private secretary, but his salary is \$4,800 a year."

Mr. Allen does not now represent the Associated Press and has not been connected with it for nearly three years. Turning to the fuel administration, the senator read a long list of names of employees and their salaries, which ranged from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year.

## AN ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Is to Be Formed at Camp Devens from  
Many States.

Ayer, Mass., March 16.—Orders were received at Camp Devens last night to fill the ranks of the 3d regiment of engineers by the addition of 1,500 enlisted men. This will make the regiment the largest in the 76th division. The new men will come from various parts of the country.

A call was issued yesterday for 60 men for the medical supply department. Clerks and stenographers are wanted especially for this service and they will probably be given an easy start over seas.

## DEFENSE PUT IN CASE.

Wetmore & Morse Granite Co. in \$10,000  
Damage Suit.

The plaintiff rested its case a little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the trial of Charles Barclay vs. the Wetmore and Morse Granite Co., to recover \$10,000 damages because Mr. Barclay lost his eyesight.

Mrs. Barclay was on the stand a little while during the afternoon, telling the jury of her husband's condition before the accident and since that time. Mr. Barclay was cross examined by R. A. Hoar. Mr. Barclay gave substantially the same testimony that he did when the case was tried over a year ago.

The defense opened its case with John McWilliam, a foreman on the quarry, testifying relative to the accident. He stated that he and Mr. Lane, another foreman, were some 15 feet away from the large rock which has been frequently mentioned in the testimony and that Mr. Barclay was fixing up his apparatus to set off another blast. He did not agree with Mr. Barclay that the stone slipped.

Charles Lane and Andrew Olson, foreman and superintendent, respectively, on the quarry, testified for the defense also. Their testimony was to show that the company was not negligent, that the loss of Barclay's eyesight was purely accidental and that if there was any negligence it was on the part of Barclay, who was in charge of the powder work and was paid extra money for setting medicine which would produce symptoms of Bright's disease. Henry E. Walters, a former national guardsman, of Brooklyn, was arrested as his assistant in the scheme, and is said to have made a confession.

According to the federal authorities, Walters made the doctor's acquaintance last spring, when he went to obtain medicine that would unfit him for enlistment. Later, it is charged, when the army authorities discovered that he was unfit, they discharged him, and then the doctor induced Walters to approach certain soldiers and suggest that for \$50 down and a further payment of \$100 after discharge the physician would furnish medicine that would cause their release from the service.

"It may be said," a federal official remarked, "that the plotters found it most difficult to get any takers for their offer, and that two soldiers to whom the nefarious proposition was made immediately reported it to their superior officers."

These soldiers, acting under orders from their superiors, met Walters in a room on West 46th street and marked bills were passed.

He left the place and the officers followed him to the physician's office. When he emerged with the prescriptions for the necessary drugs he was seized.

## SHIP A DAY LAUNCHED.

By and By the Rate May Be Two Ships a  
Day.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—President Wilson yesterday discussed the general shipbuilding situation with Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Senate commerce committee, and Senator Dandell of Louisiana, a member of the committee. The conference was the first of a series which the president plans to hold with members of the committee which has been investigating the shipping situation. The president was said to have expressed satisfaction with the outlook, and agreed with Senator Fletcher that the nation should produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of shipping of all kinds this year.

Senator Fletcher told the president that a ship a day is being launched now, and that all indications point to two launches a day by May.

## GEN. T. S. PECK DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Passed Away at Bur-  
lington.

Burlington, March 16.—Gen. Theodore S. Peck, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, died at his residence here yesterday.

General Peck was identified with military affairs in Vermont for many years after the Civil war and was a leading member of many patriotic societies. From 1881 to 1900 he was a commander of the First brigade, Vermont National Guard, and adjutant general of the state. During the Civil war he served for almost four years in the First Vermont cavalry and the 9th Vermont infantry, rising from private to a captaincy and on the staff of the army of the Potomac, "for distinguished gallantry in action at Newport barracks, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864" he was awarded a congressional medal of honor.

## WRECK TIED UP TRAFFIC.

Two Freight Cars Went Off Iron Near  
Vergennes.

Middlebury, March 16.—Two freight cars left the track between New Haven station and Vergennes shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday, and tied up traffic for many hours. A wreck train came from Rutland, but because of the high piled snow and the ice, broke its apparatus in trying to get the cars back on the tracks, and another wrecking outfit had to be called.

The New York-bound train due here at 12:13 p. m. did not get in until 7:50 o'clock, but the train from New York last night was only about an hour and a half late.

## ONLY HALF A POUND.

Sugar Supply Cut in Two for Next  
Week.